The World

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1864.

THE PATRIOT, M'CLELLAN.

Eloquent Vindication of the Character of our Candidate—Extracts from the Speech of Hon. George T. Curtis at Philadelphia, Friday Evening, Sept 30.

GENTLEMEN OF PHILADELPHIA: Some of you have done me the great honor to invite me to deliver an address here on the present state of the country and the issues involved in the approaching presidential election. The nomination of General McClellan to the presidency, by the Democratic party, affords to me so ample reason for complying with your invitation. For many long and weary months, it has been my constant hope that the American people would come at length to appreciate and sympathize with his character, and would perceive how his public principles are identified with the welfare of the country and the safety of its institutions. There is a reasonable prospect that such a condition of the public mind respecting this distinguished man will be reached; reached in spite of malignant detraction, in spite of official oppression and persecution, without the slightest sacrifice of his personal dignity, without a shadow of change on his part, and through the simple power of a true and upright character to vindicate itself. My estimate of him is not, so far as I can perceive, the mere result of personal regard, or of narrow habits of observation. Having known and lived with persons of marked character all my life, I do not see any sufficient reason for mistrusting my own judgment in this particular instance, and I do not imagine that anybody can suggest any good reason why I should not publicly express it.

It is now eighteen years, or more, since I first met General McClellan, for a single evening, in a domestic circle in New England, where he had come to attend the marriage of one of his kindred. He was then a young lieutenant in the army, recently graduated from West Point; alert, full of intelligence, and impressing all whom he met by a remarkable combination of spirit and modesty. But from that time I had not particularly observed him, until my attention was suddenly arrested by a very striking opinion and prediction concerning him, uttered by a veteran officer of the army, of high rank and great experience, who has been long retired, but who had followed the career of McClellan, as he has the careers of all the men who have been educated at West Point for the last forty years, with the closest observation. This gentleman, whose authority in all military affairs stands very high, was asked by a friend, in the summer of 1861, at the time when it began to be rumored that General Scott, from his increasing bodily infirmity, might be obliged to retire, who there was that would be fit to take General Scott's place? He answered immediately: "General McClellan, who is now fighting his way through Western Virginia. If *he* is put at the head of the army, the government and the country will be safe."

From that period until General McClellan was removed from all active service for no assignable or creditable reason, I followed his course with the strongest interest; and when he came to the city of New-York to reside, in the early part of the winter of 1862-3, I sought to renew our acquaintance, and have since been honored by his friendship. The opinions, therefore, which I have formed concerning him, are not founded solely upon observation of his public acts or writings; although there is but little need to put forward the judgments of private intercourse. General McClellan's qualities as a man and a statesman stand before the world upon tests which all intelligent persons can apply. His accomplishments as a soldier are by no means the limit of his powers. A broad, capacious, and cultivated intellect, well instructed in the principles and history of our institutions; a great faculty for calm and wise thinking; a solid judgment; a power of self control that has been tried by greater and worse provocations than even Washington was subjected to, and that has proved as strong as Washington's; a sagacity in perceiving the characters of men, which will insure him, I confidently predict, from unworthy influences; strong religious principle, entire purity of life, and fervent patriotism—these are some of the characteristics of a man who, still under the age of forty, has a wider personal popularity than any other living American. How strange it would be, now that a great party has named such a man for the highest office in the land, and has assumed his public principles as its policy, if it were not to be the choice of a majority of the people. How strange it is, that such a man should be the subject of gross misrepresentation and misconception. One hears, occasionally, from persons otherwise intelligent, an amount of prejudice concerning General McClellan, and a degree of credulity equal in the reception of the most monstrous fabrications, that are so astonishing that one is tempted to ask how such persons can have acquired such impressions or what their modes of forming their opinions can be. But the influence of party over the mind is too old a thing to need elucidation, and the arts by which the unscrupulous make use of that influence have not been invented for this particular era. It will be a good proof of our intelligence and virtue as a people, if we shall now break that influence and defeat those arts.

Notwithstanding my great personal regard for General McClellan, I certainly would not vote for him, or urge others to do so, if I believed that there was the slightest danger of his proving, in the office of President, to be anything but the firm and independent man that I conceive him to be. In my opinion, there is no ground whatever for any apprehension on this point. I do not indeed think that his independence is of that quality that will lead him to disregard the counsels of the wise and the good; but I firmly believe that it is of a quality that will prevent the counsels of those who are not wise and good from ever approaching him. If any man labors to bring about Gen. McClellan's election in the expectation that he can thereby accomplish any selfish personal scheme, or any public plan or project that is not as comprehensive as the Union, and as beneficent as the Constitution itself, in my judgment he will make a great mistake. If any man shall refrain from voting for him in the belief that his administration will be influenced by any person or persons in whom the people of this country ought not to confide, such a man will also, I believe, greatly err.

I know how difficult it has been made for the American people to believe in public virtue. Private or personal virtue we can believe in. But our politics have been so degraded by tricks of deception, our politicians have so often compelled the people to distrust them,—that when a man, placed suddenly in a conspicuous and responsible position as a candidate for our suffrages, is called upon to declare his principles, one of our first impulses is to regard what he says as a snare for our votes. This is a miserable habit, but it is not without its causes. All I can do to counteract it in this instance is, to tell you frankly what I think about General McClellan's letter accepting the nomination, and about the man who wrote it.

Be good enough, then, to remember one thing—that General McClellan, while he has the perceptions, qualities, and knowledge of a statesman, is not a politician. He has never been accustomed to practice the arts by which elections are carried, and I do not believe that he ever wrote a line in his life for mere political effect, or one that did not express his honest convictions. His letter accepting the nomination was written to give to the people of this country his ideas of the principles on which a national administration ought, in this crisis, to be constituted; and to state the principles on which it must be constituted by *him*, if he is to be the next President. That he will be likely, under any "pressure," to pursue any other course, or that he will ever be found to have said one thing and to do another, I have no shadow of apprehension.

Of course it was impossible for him to do anything more than to lay down the general principles that must guide him, if he is placed in the high office to which he has been named. But if you will take that letter and examine it carefully and without prejudice, you will find that it states the only policy by which there can be any hope for a reunion of the whole people of this country under one flag and one government—the flag and the government of the United States. It is very easy for this man or that to find a particular fault, or to pick a particular flaw in it; but if any man will take his pen in his hand and sit down to state the course of policy that can give peace to this country, and at the same time re-establish its government over the whole of its territory, he will find that if he varies essentially from what is contained in that letter, he will have introduced or omitted something, the introduction or omission of which an enlightened and sound judgment must pronounce to be, in all human probability, absolutely fatal to any prospect of success. So, at least, it has appeared to me. Knowing, as I did, that when the nomination came, the answer to it would emanate directly from the mind of a man who had calmly surveyed the whole field of our national troubles, who has now been for some time removed from the immediate turmoil of public affairs, who has kept himself aloof from political entanglements, who has never asked or desired political preferment, and who has at the same time watched from day to day and with a careful eye the military and the political aspects of this great civil war—I was prepared for a wise and well considered response. I was not disappointed. To me, under all the circumstances of the nomination, considering the various and conflicting views which our opponents attributed to the several parts of the great party which nominated him—the firmness, the candor, and the precision of his answer stand as the surest guarantees of his own future course, and of the course of the party whose leader he has become. If the American people cannot so regard it, I know not where, or how we are to find the qualities that shall "give the world assurance of a MAN."

It is a remarkable evidence of General McClellan's intellectual powers, that he not only perceived, at the very first, the magnitude and character of the military struggle that was about to take place between the two great sections of the country, but that he comprehended the civil relations of the federal government to the people of the revolted states more accurately and with a wider grasp, than most of our statesmen. That his views were so correct and so extensive, must be regarded, when we consider his age, as quite extraordinary. At the beginning of the war he was just five and thirty. Where else was there a man of that age in the United States whose opinions, respecting the character and relations of this great civil dissension, which had suddenly become an empire, would bear to be tested by the true theory of the institutions of the country? Between the opinion that there could be *no* coercion of the people of a revolted or seceded state, and the opinion that the federal government could throw off all the restraints of the Constitution and proceed to subjugation, there was certainly a middle ground of reason and of law. That ground General McClellan occupied from the first. Before the two houses of Congress had declared that ground in the resolution which the Republican administration and its party afterwards so signally and fatally deserted, he applied it in all his military conduct in Western Virginia; and after he arrived in Washington, in August, 1861, and proceeded to form the Army of the Potomac, and to lay out a great campaign, the very first paper which he submitted to his official superiors, and all his orders and instructions to his subordinates, show what his conception was of the only lawful and constitutional theory on which the war could be waged by the government of the United States.

His view appears to have been this. The government of the United States is a government of direct and sovereign powers, granted to it by solemn cession of the people of each state. It has therefore a right to put down all military or other forcible resistance to the exercise of its constitutional powers in any state. But it can have no right to acquire by force powers which have never been conferred upon it by the constitution, and cannot be exercised under the constitution: while and it can therefore never treat a state, or the people of a state, as if they had forfeited their right of self government in those matters to which the Constitution of the United States does not extend. Taking this just and accurate view, he appears to have entertained the hope that after the southern armies had been defeated, the people of the seceded states would find it most expedient to abandon their plan of a separate government and to resume their constitutional obligations. But in order to aid this tendency, if such a tendency could be developed in the South, he saw very clearly that a humane, civilized, and just policy toward the people of these states, was absolutely essential to success; and having been educated in the high principles with which modern civilization surrounds the exercise of war by Christian nations, and recognizing the fact that this contest had taken the proportions of a great war, he strove in all that he did and all that he inculcated, to impress such a policy upon all its operations. Nay more, he strove to impress that policy upon the action of the government. It is all embodied, as you know very well, in the celebrated letter which he addressed to President Lincoln from Harrison's Bar.

When Mr. Lincoln received that letter he had in General McClellan an entirely disinterested and patriotic adviser. When the President made up his mind not to pursue such a policy as General McClellan recommended, but on the contrary to pursue a directly opposite course, forced upon him by what he himself described as the "pressure" of a faction of his own party, he not only surrendered to the judgment of his contemporaries and of history the wisdom of his act, but by his subsequent conduct toward General McClellan he surrendered to the judgment of mankind his own character for magnanimity and justice. Whatever might be his opinion, or the opinion of others, respecting General McClellan's views on the conduct of the war, *he knew* that General McClellan had served him as the head of the government, and had served the country with perfect fidelity and honor, and that both President and people owed to that general a large debt of gratitude. Yet he has permitted General McClellan to be pursued by his partisans with an almost unparalleled malignity, when he might at any time have stopped the current of detraction. The power which a President of the United States can exercise over his party organs, and that portion of his followers who are most prone to attack the characters of others by unscrupulous defamation, is as great as the power of any monarch over his courtiers: and when that power is not used to restrain and rebuke such defamation, in the case of a man eminently conspicuous and important to the country, it is a just and proper inference that the power has not been exercised because he who holds it is willing that the injury should be done. Be the verdict of posterity, therefore, what it may, respecting the wisdom of Mr. Lincoln's rejection of General McClellan's policy, and his removal from command, it will be held hereafter as it must now be held by all unprejudiced minds, that, as an impartial ruler and as a just man, Mr. Lincoln owed it to the country, to himself, and to the general who had so faithfully and truly served both, to protect that general's reputation from attacks which he knew to be malicious and from imputations which he knew to be unfounded. This duty he has entirely failed to perform. Yet it was a duty plainly incumbent upon him, both as a man and as the executive head of this nation.

But I did not come here to discuss the personal relations of the two men who are now the representatives of two opposite parties, and on the election of one or the other of whom the weal or the woe of our country is, as I believe, to depend. I wish to state the issues, and to state them fairly in an appeal to your reason and intelligence; and I wish if possible to clear those issues of all irrelevant matter. In this effort, my first duty is to state the Democratic policy, as represented by the candidacy in which General McClellan stands before the country, according to my conception of his position. Of course, I look for that position where the country looks for it, in General McClellan's letter accepting the nomination.

I beg you not to think that it was merely out of regard to his own consistency that General McClellan made the answer which he did make to [illegible]

M'CLELLAN VS. LINCOLN.

Damning Disclosures of the Treatment of McClellan by Stanton and Lincoln—Testimony of Gen. H. M. Naglee.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27, 1864.

[illegible]

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Uncle Sam to A. Lincoln.

THE CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, November 8.

Hon. Abraham Lincoln (whom it does concern):

You have been emphatically informed by me, more than once, that whenever your removal* could be a relief to me, it was at my disposal. THE TIME HAS COME. You very well know that this proceeds from intense dissatisfaction of mine with you personally and officially. Your uniform incapability has been unsurpassed by that of anybody I ever put in your place; and while it is true that the war has added more to the importance of your department than that of any other, it is yet, unhappily, much to say, as I most truly can, that in the three years and a half during which you have administered the general government, I remember no single hour in which a complaint has not been made against you in connection therewith.

Yours no longer, UNCLE SAM.

* For I never supposed you'd go of your own will.

A. LINCOLN TO UNCLE SAM.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, November 8.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your note of this date, referring to the fact that it is in your power to remove me whenever you should deem it advisable for the public interest that I should go, and stating that, in your judgment, that time had now come. I now, therefore, reluctantly and much against the grain, submit (because I must) to your determination to swap horses; and hereby give up the office of President. I cannot take leave of you without renewing my expressions of ingratitude for the uniform kindness which has marked your course toward

Yours and Shoddy's, A. LINCOLN.

Rhymes for the Times.

[AFTER "MOTHER GOOSE."]

I.

DICKORY.

Hiccory, Dickory, Dock!
Old Abe wound up the clock;
The clock struck ten,
For Mac and Pen,
Abe tumbled with the shock.

II.

FREMONT.

Diddle, diddle dumpling, Fremont John,
Thought to get to Washington;
Off the track, before he was on,
Diddle, diddle dumpling, *Exit* JOHN!

III.

CROWING.

Cock-a-doodle-doo!
Hood has lost his shoe;
Early's lost his army—
And knows not what to do!

IV.

A SONG OF GREENBACKS.

Sing a song of greenbacks,
A pocket full of straw:
Four and twenty millions—
Flung away in war;
When the war was opened—
The notes began to fly;
Wasn't that a dainty sight
For such poor chaps as I?
CHASE was in the treasury—
Counting out the money;
LINCOLN, in the White House,
Was eating bread and honey,
MCCLELLAN on the battle-field
Was following our foes—
There came along a *black-bird*,
And nipped off his nose.

V.

BLACK SHEEP.

Baa! baa! Lincoln, have you any wool?
Yes, marry, have I, many heads full;
None for the master, none for the dame,
All for Columby to have and maintain.

VI.

ATLANTA.

Hark! hark! the war-dogs bark!
The Yankees have come to town;
Some with flags, but none to rags—
And one with a hero's crown.

VII.

ONE, TWO.

One, two,
Abe won't do,
Three, four,
Any more:
Five, six,
We're in a fix,
Seven, eight,
Beyond debate;
Nine, ten,
Mac and Pen,
Eleven, twelve,
Mus: Lincoln shelve;
Thirteen, fourteen,
Victory courting;
Fifteen, sixteen,
Fortune fixed in:
Seventeen, eighteen,
For this we're waiting,
Nineteen, twenty,
Peace and Plenty.

VIII.

THE MODERN MAN OF THESSALY.

There was a man of Illinois,
Who wasn't wondrous wise;
He jumped into a civil war,
And blinded both his eyes:
And when he saw his eyes were shut,
With all his fun and force—
He plunged the deeper in the war—
And "*went it blind*"—of course!

Programme for the Next Miscegenation Ball.

Presuming that the Twenty-third street miscegenators will not backslide from the cardinal principles of their faith by discontinuing the miscegenation balls at the headquarters of the Lincoln and Johnson Campaign Club, we beg leave to suggest the following as the programme for the next entertainment—to commence after the political speeches have been concluded:

GRAND PROMENADE: "Kingdom Coming."
VIRGINIA REEL: "Oum-Plong Gum."
QUADRILLE, CHEAT AND JIB: "Meet me by moonlight."
WALTZ: "White-wash Army."
QUADRILLE: "Gideon's Band."
VARSOVIENNE: "Soap-fat man."
QUADRILLE, MARCH: "Hom-fat man."
POLKA MAZOURKA: "Nigger in de woodpile."
QUADRILLE: "Candle-maker's daughter."
VIRGINIA REEL: "Yaller gal in de morning."
QUADRILLE, BASKET: "Ball of Apalachee."
SCHOTTISCHE: "Don't ask me dat again."
QUADRILLE: "Down in Alabama."
SICILIAN CIRCLE: "We're bound for de oder side of Jordan."
"HOME, SWEET HOME," with appropriate variations.

NOTE.—Ladies and gemmen are expected to keep time to the music without reference to the figures of the dance.

A Lie Nailed.

The *Tribune* lately revived the story that McClellan and Rosecrans declared to rebel officers who were prisoners, that they would much rather lead an army against Massachusetts than Virginia. Here is the answer from a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* (Rep):

ST. LOUIS, September 12.

* * * Your correspondent took the pains to see Major General Rosecrans, and hear from his lips the lie refuted. General Rosecrans says that he pronounced this statement false at the time, and over his signature gave the facts with regard to the "Confederate officers" referred to. The facts as repeated now are simply these: * * A Some conversation ensued, in the course of which General Rosecrans remarked that he was fighting to maintain the honor and integrity of his government, and that he would just as lief lead his army against Massachusetts, provided she rebelled, as against Virginia, which had rebelled. This was all. *General McClellan was not present, and had no connection whatever with the circumstance.*

Dr. Crawford Adams, of St. Joseph, Mo., offers to wager $5,000 in gold that George B. McClellan will be the next President of the United States, the whole amount to be appropriated by the winner for the benefit of the widows and orphans made by this war.

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The Campaign World

The Campaign World will be published at the following rates:

Ten copies, to one address	$2.00
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In answer to constant inquiries respecting the terms, &c., of the Campaign World, we have prepared the following, which will cover nearly every case which may arise:

1. We cannot, in any case, depart from the price stated in the prospectus.

2. Packages must in all cases be sent to one address. It is useless to send us names, except of one person to whom the package is to go.

3. We do not take single subscribers.

4. Persons ordering a club of ten, twenty, fifty, or one hundred, may make additions at same rate in numbers not less than ten at a time.

5. We do not send extra copies to the getter-up of the club. We work for nothing in this matter, and we expect some live Democrat at each postoffice will be found willing to do the same for the cause.

6. The postage to each subscriber will be, for the term, five cents, if paid in advance. Postmasters are required by law (act of 1860) to deliver papers to names furnished, if the postage is paid one quarter in advance. In many cases it may be better to distribute them outside, but the postmaster must do it if the names are furnished him and a quarter's postage paid.

The large edition which we are called upon to print, and the necessity for dispatch in forwarding, compel us to simplify the operation and to avoid all extra book-keeping and other clerical work. The campaign is short, the work to be done immense, and we ask the co-operation of every friend of the cause.

The World

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4.

FOR PRESIDENT:
GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
GEORGE H. PENDLETON,
OF OHIO.

DEMOCRATIC DOCUMENTS.

The Central Executive Campaign Committee have published the following campaign documents on good paper, in clear type, and will supply them in any quantity at cost:

No. 1—McClellan's Platform and Lincoln's Platform, $1 per 100.

No. 2—Governor Parker's Speech at Freehold New Jersey, $1 per 100.

No. 3—General McClellan's Life and Services, $1 per 100.

No. 4—Judge Comstock's Speech at Brooklyn, $2 per 100.

No. 5—Report of General McClellan, $10 per 100.

The committee invite orders from state and county committees, and from active Democrats everywhere, for any of the above pamphlets, and for the following, which will be published in a day or two:

(a.) Republican Opinions of Lincoln: containing The Wade-Davis Manifesto, The Pomeroy Circular, General Fremont's Letters, and Opinions of Republican Journals.

(b.) Arbitrary Arrests of Lincoln: with copious quotations from the thousands of cases in which the President has violated the Constitution and laws, and abused the rights of American citizens.

(c.) Frauds and Corruptions of Lincoln: including an exposure of the Custom-House treason and swindling.

(d.) Miscegenation and the Republican party.

(e.) Geo. T. Curtis's speech at Albany.

(f.) The character and capacity of General McClellan.

(g.) Freedom of the Press attacked by Lincoln and the Republican party: a catalogue, with particulars, of the hundreds of cases where Democratic presses have been mobbed or suppressed.

The Committee can also supply any orders for the tracts of the society for the Diffusion of Political knowledge.

All orders and requests for documents should be addressed to Cyrus Mason, 13 Park Row, New-York. Democratic papers please notice or copy.

MANTON MARBLE, *Chairman.*
CYRUS MASON, *Secretary.*

McClellan's Platform and Lincoln's Platform.

We have published together General McClellan's Letter of Acceptance and Lincoln's "To Whom it may Concern" letter. Let our friends send them broadcast over the whole North in company. The Union at all hazards versus a war for abolition. On the same document we have printed THE WORLD'S *campaign song, No. 1, "Mac my Darling," and the Tribune's "Tear Down the Flaunting Lie," and citations from McClellan's record compared with citations from Mr. Lincoln's record. The consistency and the patriotism of the one contrasted with the perjuries and the abolitionism of the other. Democratic loyalty versus Republican loyalty. Watchwords for Patriots. Campaign mottoes. Price $1 per 100.*

The above documents can be had in small quantities at the counter of THE WORLD *office, 35 Park Row.*

HOW PRESIDENT LINCOLN DELIBERATELY THWARTED GENERAL McCLELLAN.

We publish, this morning, a very important letter addressed by General NAGLEE to Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY, a Republican member of Congress from Philadelphia. General NAGLEE was the Recorder of the Council of War held on the 8th of March, 1862; a council which marks one of the great turning points in the history of the war, but of whose proceedings the country has, till now, known nothing but their general result. The record of its proceedings, so important to an intelligent judgment of General McCLELLAN'S campaign against Richmond, was pocketed by Secretary STANTON, and by him deliberately suppressed. The rough notes of the record were read to the President on the day the council met, immediately after the conclusion of its discussions; but Secretary STANTON coming in, he took it unceremoniously from the hands of the recorder, and with a blunt insolence characteristic of the man, he refused to return it to be put in the proper official form, to go into the records of the War Department. The intended consequence of that proceeding was, that no eye has seen the record but STANTON'S, from that day to this. It has been called for in Congress, but the motion was voted down by the instructed Republican majority. The reason was, that the publication of that record would have enabled the country to form a correct judgment of the controversy that arose, in the spring of 1862, between the supporters of Mr. LINCOLN on one side, and the friends of General McCLELLAN on the other.

General NAGLEE gives the secret history of that memorable council of war, of which he was one of the members and the recorder; but for the reasons stated, he is unable to furnish a transcript of the record. The facts which he recites are sufficient to condemn Mr. LINCOLN in the estimation of all honest men. The public will recollect that, previous to the holding of that council, a difference had arisen between the President and General McCLELLAN respecting the route most expedient to be adopted in the advance against Richmond; the President strongly favoring a march overland, General McCLELLAN wishing to proceed to the Peninsula by water. The President was stiff and persistent; but the arguments of the general-in-chief so far moved him that he consented that the merit of their respective plans should be submitted to a council of war. This council, summoned by General McCLELLAN on the 7th March, assembled on the morning of the 8th, and, after discussion, it decided, by a vote of eight against four, in favor of the water route.

With such a preponderance of military authority against his plan the President seemed, at first, disposed to yield; but the stronger spirit of STANTON reasserted its ascendency over his infirm and vacillating mind. He dared not openly overrule the judgment of so many generals; but while yielding to their plan, he at once began to adopt measures for rendering it abortive. On the very next day, he issued an order organizing the army into four corps, and placing in command of those corps the generals who had voted against General McCLELLAN'S plan. It is contrary to all common sense to intrust the execution of a military plan to generals who do not believe in it. The commander who devised the plan, and was to be held responsible for its success, was entitled to select his own instruments for its execution. The President committed a much graver fault than revenging himself for the rejection of his plan by putting an indignity on General McCLELLAN; he put in jeopardy a great and costly campaign, by interposing between the commander and his army a set of minds who lacked faith in the strategy which it was their business to execute. The *animus* disclosed by this proceeding has borne away ever since, in every matter which in any way affected the reputation of General McCLELLAN. Six of the eight generals who voted against Mr. LINCOLN'S plan have been dismissed from the army. The other two, Generals FRANKLIN and SMITH, have been constantly pursued by annoyances and indignities.

The burden of the complaint against General McCLELLAN, in the spring of 1862, was that he so long delayed the opening of the campaign. But HOOKER'S campaign, in 1863, and GRANT'S, in 1864, were each commenced eight weeks later in the season than that of General McCLELLAN, without a breath of censure or a symptom of impatience. Whether the censures in 1862 were hypocritical, or the administration has grown wiser by experience, the contrast is alike to its disadvantage. So greatly was Mr. LINCOLN set on a triumph over General McCLELLAN in the matter of the two routes, that he last spring induced General GRANT to adopt his own; an experiment by which it cost the country a hundred thousand men to reach a point on the south bank of the James river, which might have been reached by water without any loss at all. It is vain to say that this plan was adopted to weaken LEE on the march; for our men did not fall in fair battles on equal ground, the army was shattered and weakened by constant butting against intrenchments and strong positions by which great losses were received and small losses inflicted. After crossing the Rapidan, it never got forward five miles except by flanking the foe. By the water route, General GRANT could have made a grand flank movement without losses. It is vain to say that the enemy lost too; for, by their immense advantages of ground, the balance was enormously in their favor.

No citizen who wishes to get a clear idea of the spirit in which the campaign of 1862 was controlled by the administration, should fail to read the letter of General NAGLEE.

A TALE OF HORRORS.

The most extraordinary, as well as horrible, chapter in the history of this dreadful war, is that which will detail the outrages inflicted by General E. A. PAINE upon the unfortunate people of Western Kentucky. We copy elsewhere from the Louisville *Journal* an official statement of the doings of this infamous brute. Out of the "Pirate's Own Book" there is nothing upon record so positively infernal as the murderous exploits of this appropriately named federal general. There can be no doubt at all of the truth of the statements given elsewhere, for they are the results of an official investigation set on foot by the Union military authorities.

In view of the horrors of this revelation, we have no heart to point out the obvious political moral it suggests. For the honor of our common humanity, we cannot believe that the administration party will give any countenance to this wretch. If he is promptly court-martialed, and shot like a dog, he will get less than his deserts; but if he is not punished, then will LINCOLN and STANTON share his infamy through all future time.

For the sake of our reputation throughout the civilized world, it is to be hoped this war will soon be brought to a successful and honorable close. Our Paines, Milroys, Washburnes, Hunters, and some others we might name, are making a record our children and children's children will wish the world could forget. Should the war continue another four years under its present wretched civil management, there is danger that the sway of these military brutes will be extended over the whole North.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S OPINION OF GENERAL McCLELLAN.

There was in ex-Postmaster General BLAIR'S speech at the Cooper Institute a parenthetical remark—a remark which probably slipped from his tongue without premeditation in the haste of extemporaneous speaking—of so extraordinary a character that it cannot be permitted to pass without observation. The great Lord CHATHAM, on one occasion when dispatches had been received which could not safely be made public, remarked to his colleagues in the ministry, "I must not speak to-day; *I shall let out the secret.*" However little Mr. BLAIR may resemble that powerful and impetuous orator in other respects, he would seem to share his infirmity of not possessing command of himself when borne on by the tide of utterance. In the Cooper Institute speech Mr. BLAIR'S mind sprung a leak; what passed through the opening is sufficient to sink the Lincoln ship, cargo and all. His parenthetical revelation, which gives a glimpse into the heart of "honest" Mr. LINCOLN, related to General McCLELLAN, and was in the following words: "A quondam "chief of the Union army—one whom to the "last I believed to be true to the cause in "which his country is embarked, and, *I may* "*add, whom the President held to be patriotic,* "*and had concerted with General* GRANT *to* "*bring again into the field as his adjunct,* "*if he turned his back on the proposals of the* "*peace junto at Chicago.*"

On this statement, respecting the authenticity of which, considering Mr. BLAIR'S opportunities of information, there can be no doubt, the following remarks will be assented to by every intelligent reader:

1. The unrelenting prosecution of which General McCLELLAN has been for more than two years the object is thoroughly *dishonest*. The Union cause has been deprived of the services of an able and distinguished soldier, not because the President doubted his capacity or his patriotism, but from motives purely political. If General McCLELLAN was fit to be employed in an honorable position in the army after the Chicago Convention, he was equally fit during the two years he has been kept in compulsory retirement.

2. Mr. LINCOLN makes the success of our armies subordinate to his presidential aspirations. The popularity of General McCLELLAN in the army and the country made the President jealous. More than two years ago this popularity had become so great as to impair Mr. LINCOLN'S prospects of a re-election. Had he continued him in command, the probability was that this able soldier would gain such distinction, and take such a rooted hold on the confidence of the country, that no presidential aspirations could stand against his popularity. That this jealousy was the cause of his banishment from the army, is the same as *confessed* by a man who has all along shared the counsels of the President. Mr. LINCOLN, so his late Postmaster-General in substance declares, stood ready, and had formed the design, to replace General McCLELLAN in an important position as soon as he could be entirely safe that he had nothing to fear from him as a competitor for the presidency. He had arranged to make him the adjunct of General GRANT, if he would only decline the Democratic nomination.

3. This revelation spikes and silences the guns of General McCLELLAN'S calumniators. The very man they are supporting for President is unmasked as a witness to General McCLELLAN'S patriotism and military capacity. If deficient in either, why had the President determined to give him a command as soon as he had nothing further to fear from him as a rival? The President has had, at least, as good opportunities to know General McCLELLAN as the vituperative journalists that so industriously assail him; if Mr. LINCOLN'S capacity to judge is inferior to theirs, he is certainly unfit for the office to which they wish to re-elect him. In Mr. LINCOLN'S *private* judgment, there is in General McCLELLAN'S record, up to the date of his letter of acceptance, nothing inconsistent with patriotism or military honor. The office-seeking editors, who have been howling at him like a hungry menagerie, have now an opportunity to learn that, in the eyes of their keeper, the head and front of General McCLELLAN'S offending is, that he consents to be a competing candidate for the presidency.

4. Mr. BLAIR makes it very clear that Mr. LINCOLN is an unsafe man to be at the helm of public affairs. The tremendous power which a President is enabled to wield in a great war, is a constant menace to public liberty, if he is a man of unscrupulous ambition. If he uses his enormous power, not for the public good, but to promote his personal ends, he can easily, with time enough to operate in, subvert our free institutions, and establish himself as an irresponsible despot. Mr. LINCOLN'S political jealousy has permitted him, during his first term, to deprive the army of its ablest and most accomplished commander. If his love of power is sufficient to perpetrate this injustice, we have clearly no guarantee in *his character* against any abuses which may be dictated by selfish ambition.

That Mr. LINCOLN is so dishonest as he has been unjust, in his treatment of General McCLELLAN, can be doubted by no intelligent man after this revelation of Mr. BLAIR. His dishonesty was, indeed, apparent before; but it was not exhibited in such stark nakedness, without any cloak to hide its shame. The action of the President when POPE'S routed and demoralized army was driven back upon Washington, disclosed his *real* opinion of General McCLELLAN. In that hour of peril the question was not of the presidency but of safety; and Mr. LINCOLN then testified, by his conduct, that his chief obstacle to the presidency was the surest instrument of the public safety. Then, if ever, he needed the services of his ablest general; then, if ever, the overmastering necessities of the occasion compelled him to act upon his sincere judgment. All the world knows the result. In two weeks, that beaten, shattered, demoralized army was reorganized and re-inspired; and the great victory of Antietam won over an enemy flushed with recent successes, justified to the world the President's choice. But it *also* dispelled the danger which had, two weeks previous, put him before General McCLELLAN in the attitude of a suppliant. The peril over, Mr. LINCOLN'S ambition and jealousy reasserted their sway. A pretext was soon sought, and a pretext was soon found, for sending this dreaded rival into the retirement in which he has since been hurled. POPE was kept in active service; BURNSIDE, after Fredericksburg, was kept in service; HOOKER, after Chancellorsville, was kept in service; BANKS, after defeat in the Valley and worse defeat on the Red river, was kept in service. But McCLELLAN, after the great *victory* of Antietam, was ordered into retirement!

And it is now *confessed*, by ex-Postmaster-General BLAIR, that General McCLELLAN was ordered into retirement for the same reason that *he* was last week ordered into retirement;—not for any want of ability or fidelity in his station, but because his continuance in it interfered with Mr. LINCOLN'S personal ambition.

A BONE FOR ABOLITION FARMERS TO GNAW.

Stop a moment, honest Freesoiler, we want to reason with you. Let your plow stand in the furrow, breathe your horses, and put on your thinking-cap. You believe in the Emancipation proclamation? "Yes." You don't want the President to back out of it? "No." The war, then, must go on, so far as your vote can influence it, till the slaves are all free.

Now, honest friend, have you ever thought what this experiment of freeing all negroes is likely to cost *you*? Are you willing to mortgage your farm for half its value for your share in defraying the expense? Why, dear man, it is *already* mortgaged to nearly that extent, and every year the war is continued patches this mortgage with another on the back of it. Give us your attention a moment, and we will make this as plain as the rail fence that divides your farm from your neighbor's. You must, of course, see that the public debt is a mortgage on the property of the whole country, for this property must be taken by law to pay it. If you were so rich as to own half of the property you would owe half the debt; if you owned a hundredth or a thousandth part of the property, you would owe a hundredth or a thousandth part of the debt that is, your share of the debt is just in proportion to your share of the property. Now it so happens that this is a thing that is easily got at; so that if you will tell us the value of your farm we will tell you what part of it is already mortgaged to the government. We are not going to impose upon you by any statements which we have cooked up to serve a purpose; the figures we will use are taken from documents prepared by Republican officials; and as for the arithmetic, you are just as competent to verify our calculations as we are to make them. So, farmer Gripedollar, give heed!

If you will call on the member of Congress for your district, or at any newspaper office in your county, you can get an opportunity to examine a book prepared by Mr. KENNEDY, chief of the census bureau, containing the figures of the eighth census. Turn to page one hundred and ninety-four, and you will find a table giving the assessed value of all the real estate in every state and territory of the United States. You will observe by the footing at the bottom of the column that it amounts in all to $6,973,106,049. If you will then take out and add together the figures representing the real estate of the slave states, the amount will be $2,377,914,957. Subtracting this from the whole you will have left $4,595,191,092 as the total assessed value of all the land and buildings in the free states and the territories; of which your farm and the buildings and improvements upon it are a part. Now in finding the *debt* which stands against this property, we will lead you on ground which you must regard as equally solid. Look up almost any file of a city newspaper for the month of July last, and you will find in the financial column an official statement of the public debt as it existed on the 5th of July, purporting to be taken from the books of the Treasury Department, and signed by the acting secretary of the treasury. According to this statement the debt was at that date $1,792,867,040. A few days previous to the publication of these figures, the secretary made a semi-official statement that the debt was then increasing at the rate of $2,500,000 a day. There have intervened since the 5th of July up to this 26th day of September eighty-three days, which, at that rate, would bring an addition to the debt of $217,500,000, which added to the amount on the 5th of July, makes the present debt $2,010,367,040. There are the best reasons for supposing the debt to be much larger, but we take the official figures because they cannot expose us to a suspicion of exaggeration.

With these data, it is easy to determine the amount of mortgage which rests on any particular farm by reason of the public debt. If the farm be worth $9,000, it is mortgaged to the government for $4,000; if it is worth $4,500, it is mortgaged for $2,000; and in the like proportion for any larger or smaller value. Nearly half of your farm is already gone; four years more of war would make the mortgage to the public creditors about equal to its assessed value. Are you *willing* to prosecute the experiment of freeing the negroes at this cost? By the time the experiment is completed, you will be as much a slave as the negroes themselves. For in what does slavery consist, but in one man's laboring and another having a legal title to the fruits of his labor? The slave labors and the master pockets his earnings. *You* labor, and your earnings, all but a small subsistence, will go to pay for the luxury of the Emancipation proclamation. Are you so enamored of this prospect that you will vote for doubling the present heavy mortgage which the government holds on your farm? Ponder this thing well in your own mind; talk it over with your neighbors; and see if there is any way of getting rid of the conclusion that a proportionate share of the public debt is a mortgage on *your* property.

LINCOLN THE REBEL CANDIDATE.

The preference avowed by the Richmond *Enquirer* for LINCOLN over McCLELLAN is based on precisely the same grounds with the preference of the *Tribune* for LINCOLN over McCLELLAN. "Our best hope," says the rebel organ, "is from the honest fanatics "who believe in their hearts that slavery is "the sum of all villainies.

The *Tribune's* hope is also in the "honest "fanatics, the men who believe in their "hearts that slavery is the sum of all villainies."

The rebels object to McCLELLAN that he "has the interest of the Union only at heart, "while Mr. LINCOLN has the fanatical object "of freeing negroes for his inspiration."

The *Tribune* objects to McCLELLAN that he has *not* "the object of freeing negroes for his inspiration," and supports LINCOLN because he *has* that object for his inspiration.

Men of America, who have "the interest of the Union only at heart," for whom will you vote, for whom *can* you vote but for the honest soldier who also, by the confession of the rebel organs, has "that interest only at heart?"

MR. PENDLETON'S RECORD.

Mr. PENDLETON'S record since the beginning of our present national troubles has been so clearly in favor of the best interests of the Union that it seems a sheer waste of time and breath to controvert any statements to the contrary. Mr. FORNEY, however, has printed in his Washington *Chronicle* an adroit article on this matter, in which an attempt is made to show that Mr. PENDLETON uniformly voted against war appropriation bills, etc. We have compared these statements with the official report of the proceedings of Congress, and instead of finding—as Mr. FORNEY would have the people believe—that Mr. PENDLETON stood almost alone in voting against certain measures deemed important by the administration party, he has frequently been in company with the most radical (shall we not say "loyal?") Republicans. We select the most important counts in the would-be indictment on the general principle that, as the greater includes the less, if leading Republicans voted as he did in these cases, their fellow partisans, including Mr. FORNEY, cannot reproach him. They are as follows:

1. July 29, 1861, a bill was passed entitled "A bill to provide additional revenues for de"fraying the expenses of the government and "maintaining the public credit." The vote stood—yeas seventy-seven, nays sixty. Mr. PENDLETON voted against the bill on account of his objections to some of its provisions, and so did Messrs. ALDRICH (Minn.), ARNOLD (Ill.), BEAMAN (Mich.), KELLOGG (Mich.), LOVEJOY (Ill.), WALTON (Me.), and WINDOM (Minn.), every one of them members, in good and regular standing, of the administration party.

2. July 30, 1861, Mr. PENDLETON voted in favor of laying on the table the bill "to in"crease the number of cadets in the Military "Academy at West Point;" among those who voted as he did were Messrs. LOVEJOY (Ill.), MORRILL (Vt.), PIKE (Me.), POMEROY (N. Y.), SPAULDING (N. Y.), WALTON (Me.), and WORCESTER (Ohio), every man of them prominent members of the Republican party.

3. August 2, 1861, Mr. PENDLETON voted against the bill "to provide increased revenue "from imports, to pay the interest on the "public debt;" so also did Mr. BEAMAN, Mich.), a Republican of high party standing.

4. July 15, 1862, Mr. PENDLETON, with a majority of the House of Representatives, voted against the bill providing for a reduction of the mileage of the members fifty per cent.; the following Republicans likewise voted against it: Messrs. EDWARDS, (N. H.); FENTON, (N. Y.); HOOPER, (Mass); KELLOGG, (Mich); MORRILL, (Me.); SARGENT, (Cal.); and TROWBRIDGE, (Mich.)

5. January 11, Mr. BROOMALL offered a resolution that "the government should use "its most strenuous efforts to procure the vol"untary enlistment of persons claimed as "slaves in the rebel territory, by giving "them the full bounty and pay of other "soldiers, and by guaranteeing their "freedom at once upon enlistment." Mr. PENDLETON voted against its adoption, and with him General GARFIELD (Ohio), as wild a radical as ever sat in Congress.

The merits or demerits of these several bills and resolutions are not now involved; the point is that a number of influential Republicans followed Mr. PENDLETON in voting against them. If he thus opposed the government, so did they; if he was "disloyal," so were they; and, as some of them are up for re-election, if they should be sent again to Congress, much more should he be elected to the vice-presidency. It is a poor rule that will not work both ways.

But waiving, for the present, further comments on this matter, Mr. PENDLETON'S record on the question of supporting the government is clean enough to satisfy every honest patriot in the land. During the debate in the extra session of 1861, on a bill for increasing the regular army, he said:

I will do what is fairly necessary to give the administration power to maintain the government and prevent disaster to its flag, and enforce obedience to the obligations of the Constitution and the laws passed in accordance therewith.

No Republican journal has had the manliness to insert this extract in its columns, nor is it likely that any will dare to, so directly does it refute all the slanders which have been circulated concerning Mr. PENDLETON'S course. For the government always, for the administration only when it is right, is the sole rule of action for an honest legislator, and it is by this rule that Mr. PENDLETON has ever been guided during his long and brilliant career in the House of Representatives.

WHITE MEN BUCKED AND GAGGED BY NEGRO SOLDIERS.

Johnsonville is an embryo town in Tennessee. It is thus named out of compliment to the present military governor of the state, ANDREW JOHNSON, who is, it may be remembered, a candidate for the office of Vice President. Johnsonville is a very small village, but some of the iniquities perpetrated therein are even greater than those which obtain at the national capital. Mr. JOHN O'FLANAGAN, a prominent Union citizen of Johnsonville, has now written two letters to the military governor, protesting against the abuses which prevail at that place. His first appeal was unnoticed; his last has just been published; it will also be passed by in silence by the military governor. But let us see how our "paternal government" "educates" the people of Tennessee up to the beauties of miscegenation and negro superiority.

JAMES FORD, unfortunately a white man, had the temerity, after being by negro guards, belonging to the Thirteenth United States colored infantry, put in line with other workmen (also unfortunately white), to say to his commanding officer, "How is it about greenbacks to-day?" This query was not unnatural, inasmuch as FORD had received no compensation for his labor since beginning work upon the 1st of the previous May. But the officer in command, discovering constructive treason in this question, immediately ordered the inquisitive and impecunious FORD to be "bucked and gagged for five hours." And he forthwith underwent this pleasing ceremony, and was thus honored until relieved through the intercession of the brigade wagon-master. This is FORD'S sworn statement.

GEORGE SHERWOOD, who has experienced in his own person the beauties of this new method of quelling interrogatories and equalizing society, testifies that he has seen another white workman, named KING, lying in the streets of Johnsonville, and also at Corral No. 1, at the same place, "bucked and gagged" and guarded by negro soldiers.

FRANKLIN HARRIS, a discharged soldier (having the ban of a clear skin upon him), laboring at Johnsonville, after being "bucked and gagged," on the night of the 14th of July, had the pleasure of witnessing the operation performed upon two white soldiers, of the First Kansas battery. To those last the negro executioners remarked that "the white "folks have had us under long enough, and "now we are going to put it to them."

Another white laborer from the North, one KELLY, being "bucked and gagged" at about the same time, was entertained by the sight of the operation as applied to a (white) member of the First Missouri engineers, and by witnessing the "tying up" of another. All these agreeable attentions by negro soldiers.

But such charming fidelity to the amenities of life is not all that characterizes the rule of the "paternal government" in the little town of Johnsonville. Life there is not without the spice of variety. One GARDNER, who, it is charged by Mr. O'FLANAGAN robbed the government in every way, being made a "boss" over the workmen, indulged his thievish propensities for some time, until his peculations became so outrageous that Mr. O'FLANAGAN was compelled to lodge the thief in the jail at Nashville. His long immunity from punishment it is, perhaps, not difficult to account for. In open camp he (a white man) supped and lodged with a negro wench, and in the exuberance, perhaps, of paternal love, dandled her sable offspring on his knees. At the same time he was living (occasionally) with another negress, whom he called his wife.

Still another beauty of the miscegenation authorities at Johnsonville. On Sunday, July 24—according to sworn statements deposited with the military governor—the negro guards were ordered by the military agents of the administration (doubtless in accordance with the promptings of that "higher law" which ignores not only the solemn compacts of constitutional government, but demands "an anti-slavery Bible and an anti-slavery GOD") to drive white Christians to labor at the point of the bayonet.

In this growing abolition Utopia of Johnsonville, white soldiers and loyal white citizens, in durance for civil or "military" offenses, are daily driven to work on the public highways and upon other public improvements, by negro soldiers, commanded by a negro sergeant, under whose absolute control these white people are.

We have briefly enumerated a few, and but a few, of the outrages perpetrated upon the persons of loyal white men at the thriving town which bears the name of the vice-presidential candidate of the miscegenation party. It is hardly worth while, perhaps, to add that the letters of the outspoken Mr. O'FLANAGAN, addressed to northern friends, have not only been opened during their passage through the mails, but have been suppressed. Besides this, an agent, one JOHN HORCHEN, has been detailed to watch Mr.

O'FLANAGAN's "correspondence," as the spy called it, with the North.

We mention these matters that the honest men of all parties may see what is in store for the nation if the present administration is continued in power. No comment upon them is necessary—they speak for themselves.

We would, however, admonish any person who may entertain the project of seeking for employment in Tennessee at present, that, unless he has a "weakness" for the "buck and gag," or unless his complexion is of the color of a cavalry saddle, he had better steer clear of ANDY JOHNSON's dominions, or, at least, of that portion of them which rejoices in the military governor's patronymic.

The *Tribune* is publishing a false and garbled edition of the Chicago platform.

The Union first, last, and all the time, is the cardinal plank in that platform; therefore the arch-disunionist of the North is circulating, by the thousand, copies of the Chicago platform, in which the words

"On the basis of the federal union of the states"

—the old Union defined and created by the Constitution—is made to read

"On the basis of the federal states."

The forgery is worthy of the disunion organ.

McCLELLAN AND UNION—LINCOLN AND DISUNION.

The Democratic party has never abandoned the hope of Union. In every authorized utterance of that party the Union has been the first word and the last word. No Democrat of any standing in the party has ever announced his consent to the dismemberment of the Union. Peace Democrats have advocated efforts for peace because they differed with war Democrats in believing that such efforts would, better than war, tend to restore the Union. They have urged peace for the sake of the Union, just as war Democrats have urged war for the sake of the Union. It has been a difference of means, not of end. The object of both is the same—the Union. The Democratic party has always been the Union party. Democrats were derisively dubbed "Union-savers" by Republicans, and they are the only Union-savers now. The Democratic party is the Union party.

The Republican party, on the other hand, has within its ranks every northern man who has avowed himself a Disunionist. All the abolitionists are merged in that party, who preferred disunion to a union of free and slave states. The spirit and vim of the Republican party comes from these men. They inspire it and control it to-day. They have just forced BLAIR out of the cabinet—their last triumph. They call themselves Unionists. They are the real and only Disunionists. They have, in past time, said: "Let the Union slide," rather than that the southern negro should be held in bondage. And now, with entire consistency, they say: "The war must not stop, even to save the Union, till every slave is free," and Mr. LINCOLN, the President whom they have dragooned into entire subserviency, makes the abandonment of slavery the condition *sine qua non* of his listening to overtures of peace from the rebels. Republicans are the only Disunionists. The Republican party is the Disunion party.

We are informed that certain parties are about publishing a book intended to embrace a collection of the authentic, obscene, or questionable jokes of the present presidential incumbent. Although the circulation of such a work might help our party, through the disgust it would inspire in the minds of respectable republicans, we hope, for the sake of public decency, that the police will put a stop to all endeavors to issue the book; and, if necessary, arrest its publishers and compilers. The Democratic Union men of the country mean to suppress both the jokes and the joker on the fourth of March next.

THE POLITICAL TAX AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The administration is raising, through its agents, a great corruption fund, to be expended in defeating the will of the people in the approaching election. We have already published a copy of the circular sent from Washington to the postmasters, and of that sent by Mr. RAYMOND to a certain class of contractors. Yesterday the turn came at the custom-house. We have received through different hands something like twenty-five copies of the following notice, which was given to every employé on going to receive his pay for the month just expired:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, September 30.

SIR: The undersigned, having been authorized for the purpose, are prepared to receive the assessment made by the Union committees, and will be found at the basement room, formerly occupied by the U. S. measurers, from 9 A. M., to 3 o'clock P. M., this day, and to-morrow.

JOHN MARALIOUS,
RICHARD WYNKOOP.

RATE OF ASSESSMENT.

Upon salaries under $1,000, one per cent.
Upon salaries of $1,000 to 1,400, inclusive, two per cent.
Upon salaries from $1,400 to $2,000, three per cent.
Upon salaries of $2,000 to $2,500, inclusive, four per cent.
Upon salaries from $2,500 and upwards, five per cent.

The back income tax on salaries is collected at the custom-house out of the September earnings; so that, after paying that and this corruption tax for electioneering purposes, the clerks will have left only a pittance from $2 to $3.50 to support their families for the coming month. In one of the highest salaries, say $2,500, the matter will stand as follows:

Salary for September..........................	$208.33
Five per cent. income tax, less $50.... $7.91	
Five per cent. income tax, 1863 .... 95.00	
Four per cent. election tax on $2,500..100.00—202.91	
Balance due for one month's salary................	$5.42

The extortion of this tax to recruit the Republican electioneering corruption fund, and defeat the will of the people, is not only morally objectionable and scandalous, but is felt to be so by the collector who permits it, nay, is acknowledged to be so by the regulations at the custom house concerning the mode of payment. Those regulations require every recipient of compensation to *swear* that he has *not* done the very thing which he is now required to do on pain of losing his situation. We here insert copies of the blanks used by the collector in settlements with employes:

Simeon Draper, Esq., Collector of the Customs for the District of New-York,
To ———, Dr.
For my services as in your office from the day of to the day of 186 , inclusively, at the rate of $ per annum.......... $
Deduct tax on excess of salary over $600 per annum, 5 per cent. on $..........
$ ———

Received from Simeon Draper, Esq., Collector of the Customs, for the District of New York, on the day of 186 , the sum of dollars, cents, being in full of my compensation for the period above stated, having signed duplicate receipts.

I, a in the office of the Collector of the District of New-York, do hereby certify on that I have performed the services stated in the above account; *that I have received* THE FULL SUM *therein charged* TO MY OWN USE AND BENEFIT; and that I have not paid, deposited or assigned, nor contracted to pay, deposit or assign, any part of such compensation, to the use of any other person; *nor in any way, directly or indirectly, paid or given, nor contracted to pay or give, any reward or compensation for my office or employment, or the emoluments thereof.*

SO HELP ME GOD.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this day of 186

Mark the language of this oath! It puts the brand of infamy on the kind of extortion now attempted to be practiced on the employés of the custom house. A clerk who pays the infamous tax is, of course, not *technically* guilty of perjury; but we put it to any man's conscience, whether the thing of which he is required to purge himself by oath every time he gets his pay, is not the very crime which the electioneering agents of the administration ask him to commit, when they make this demand for recruiting their corruption fund.

When the Tyler men officially announced that they intended to act with the Democratic party, the wags of the day declared that the whole crowd went over in an omnibus, as only thirteen voters in the United States could be found who expressed a willingness to cast their ballots to re-elect JOHN TYLER. If an omnibus was large enough for the Tyler men, a cab would be sufficient for the Fremont party, which includes only JOHN CHARLES himself. It was certainly the most lilliputian team that ever entered the presidential race-course, and the pretence of backing out and paying forfeit is one of the funniest farces of the season.

CHOOSING SIDES.

The Lincoln organs are beginning to find out, and the *Evening Post* admits, that hundreds of intelligent Republicans are "at "a loss on which side to range themselves "in the present canvass." How to keep these intelligent Republicans in the Lincoln harness, after they have once begun to think for themselves, the party-leaders do not clearly see. Men like CHASE and WADE can be whipped in easily enough. Their denunciations of LINCOLN as an imbecile and a would-be tyrant are clearly forgotten by themselves when a new office glitters before their eyes, but the non-office seeking, honest men of the Republican party have longer memories. There is no reason of principle which the party organs can offer to counterbalance the conviction of LINCOLN's unfitness for power. "Abolition at all hazards," the true Lincoln cry, sounds not over-well beside the McClellan cry of "Union at all hazards!"

So the *Evening Post*, in its despair, tries a social appeal, and bids the voter select his side after considering "who supports the different tickets." We have no objection to this way of handling the subject, and if the *Evening Post* will publish our list we will give our readers the benefit of the *Evening Post's*.

FOR LINCOLN AND JOHNSON AND ABOLITION AT ALL HAZARDS:	FOR McCLELLAN AND PENDLETON, AND THE UNION AT ALL HAZARDS:
ISAAC HENDERSON—Publisher and ex-Navy Agent, out on bail upon a charge of defrauding the government.	SAMUEL NELSON—Judge of the United States Court.
WENDELL PHILLIPS—Original abolitionist and a "disunionist of twenty years standing."	MILLARD FILLMORE—Ex-President of the United States.
WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON—Original abolitionist, thinks the Constitution "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell."	FRANKLIN PIERCE—Ex-President of the United States.
RICHARD BUSTEED—A brigadier without a bat tle and a judge without a court. "God bless Abraham Lincoln!"	JAMES BUCHANAN—Ex-President of the United States.
MONTGOMERY BLAIR—Ex Postmaster General, dismissed by Abraham Lincoln for convenience sake.	JAMES GUTHRIE—Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, *not* dismissed by the President.
BENJAMIN F. WADE—"indignant but not surprised" to find Abraham Lincoln guilty of "grave executive usurpations."	MAJOR-GENERAL W. F. SHERMAN—Conqueror of Atlanta; declines to steal slaves and will protect the rights of southern men.
JOHN C. FREMONT—Believes that the "misfortune of Mr. Lincoln's re-election would be fatal to the country by indorsing a policy and renewing a power which has cost us the lives of thousands of men and needlessly put the country on the road to bankruptcy."	LEWIS CASS—Ex-Secretary of State of the United States.
SALMON P. CHASE—Father of greenbacks, ex Secretary of the Treasury, dismissed by the President.	REVERDY JOHNSON—Senator of the United States.
The *Richmond Enquirer*—Which thinks the confederacy "safer with Lincoln, an anti-slavery fanatic, than with McClellan, a sincere Unionist."	ROBERT C. WINTHROP—Ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Rebels and abolitionists generally, shoddy contractors and loyal leaguers, with all who hold abolition dearer than Union, and prize the profits of war to a class above the blessings of peace to a nation.	WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL—The founder of the Panama Railroad.
	WILLIAM B. ASTOR—The largest property-holder in the country.
	SAMUEL F. B. MORSE—The inventor of the electric telegraph.
	CYRUS H. McCORMICK—The inventor of the reaping machine.
	Good citizens and loyal soldiers of the Union generally, with all who have most made the name of America illustrious by their services to mankind, and who hold "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable," to be the sole righteous cause of war, and the one just condition of peace.

LINCOLN is the rebel candidate. The Richmond *Enquirer* declares its preference for him, because he will sooner let the South go with slavery than let the South come back with slavery.

McCLELLAN is the Union candidate. The Richmond *Enquirer* admits that if "reconstruction were possible, it would be more "probable under McCLELLAN than under LINCOLN," McCLELLAN being a "sincere Unionist," who will sooner let the South come back with slavery than let the South go without slavery.

LINCOLN's motto is, "the Union if we can, abolition any way." McCLELLAN's motto is, "the Union first, the Union last, the Union any way!"

GENERAL McCLELLAN'S LAST SPEECH.

It is generally deemed indiscreet for a presidential candidate to make any public speeches during the campaign, and accordingly his friends keep strict watch over him lest he be betrayed into saying something indiscreet. It will be remembered how Mr. LINCOLN (to use his own expression) "held his tongue" from the day of his nomination until he left his home for the national capital, the wisdom of which course was abundantly proven the first time that he ventured to say a word in public. Such, however, is not the case with our candidate. His public record, like his private life, is so clear that the more he says the better, especially when he has such a wonderful command of choice English. Devoted to the Union and the Constitution which our fathers gave us, anxious for a peace based upon that Union and that Constitution, and upon which alone it can be obtained with our national honor bright, he needs no keepers to watch his every word. Out of the abundance of his heart his mouth speaketh.

The few remarks which he made at his home in Orange, [on Tuesday night in response to the most imposing demonstration ever witnessed in New Jersey, aptly illustrate what we have said. They were the simple out-gushing of a patriotic heart, rejoicing at every triumph of the Union forces, yet looking anxiously beyond for the proper fruits of those triumphs. Not a story, nor a joke, marred his utterances, for General McCLELLAN is too earnest a patriot to trifle in this hour of his country's trial. Though we have already printed the speech, we feel that no better service can be done for the cause of which the brave general is the standard-bearer than by re-printing here, as we now do:

MY FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS AND YOUR EXCELLENCY: I am not here to-night to make a speech but merely to accept and acknowledge this most pleasant compliment. I trust that I may regard it as the sure presage of that political victory in favor of the Constitution and the laws which should follow and render complete those recent victories which still stir our blood, won by our heroic navy and army (great cheering);—those victories won by the grand old Admiral Farragut, the brilliant and accomplished Sherman, the intrepid and energetic Sheridan. I thank you, my friends, for this most brilliant demonstration, far exceeding all that I had anticipated.

I thank your excellency for your too flattering sentiments, and I trust you will now permit me to say good-night.

THE CAC ON THE PRESS.

We would call special attention to the synopsis, elsewhere given, of the despotic acts of the Lincoln administration in the matter of the suppression of newspapers. It is the most complete exposition, in a concise form, of the numerous attempts that have been made to crush American liberty, by doing away with free discussion, that has yet been published, and as a campaign document cannot be surpassed.

To the list published in this number of the Campaign WORLD must be added the name of another paper. On Friday last the *Evening Post*, of Baltimore, was suppressed by the military authorities for publishing news received regarding the attack on unarmed citizens, and the murder of a defenceless woman by Lincolnite military officers at Cincinnati, on the occasion of a Democratic meeting.

If the South ever joins the North in a constitutional convention, and a clause in the Constitution is proposed, defining it as the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to pay all the bills for state dinners, like that given by Mr. LINCOLN to the Prince JEROME, for example, will Mr. GREELEY state whether or not he would support the proposition? And if not, if he believes, as other Presidents have believed, that their salaries were to be disbursed for such purposes, will Mr. GREELEY then state on what grounds he differs on so important a point from Mr. LINCOLN, and on what grounds the present practice of the chief magistrate is defensible?

As a matter of cash, we trust voters will consider whether it will not be worth while to have a President who will serve contented with his salary of $25,000. We agree with the late Secretary of the Interior, Mr. CALEB B. SMITH, in thinking that if he desires several thousand dollars' worth of laces for his personal adornment he ought to pay for them out of his salary. We agree with him and the committee of three in thinking that laces cannot properly be charged and paid for as appropriations for furnishing the White House.

$25,000 is not a very large salary for the President of the United States. But, if Mr. LINCOLN is re-elected, will the *Times* tell us what security we shall have that the present Secretary of the Interior will not be called on to pay $7,000 more for Mr. LINCOLN's personal adornment, under the head of appropriations for furnishing the White House?

The following spirit-stirring sonnet, which we clip from *Harper's Weekly*, is so timely and telling that we reproduce it in these columns:

McCLELLAN.

Once more we hail thee, Chief! The nation's heart,
Faint and desponding, stricken to the dust,
Turns back to thee with the old hopeful trust,
And childlike confidence, and love. Thou art
Our chosen Leader. We have watched thee well,
And marked how thou hast borne the taunts and sneers
Of those whose envious falsehoods harmless fell
About thine head; how, unmoved by their jeers,
Thou hast toiled on with patient fortitude,
Winning from all the Legions under thee
A love which is almost idolatry;
Thy one sole aim thy Country's greatest good.
Press on, young Chieftain, foremost in the van!
The Hour of Need has come—be thou the man!

Harper's Weekly has published many choice pieces of poetry from time to time, but nothing better than the above.

THE WORLD'S CAMPAIGN SONGS.

No. 6.

Soon We'll Have the Union Back.

AIR—*The Hunter of Kentucky.*

Good people all, both great and small,
I sing a tale of pity;
My hand I fling across the string,
And waken up the ditty;
A ruined land that once was grand,
Is not a joking matter—
Though Abe, we know, the more our woe,
The more his jokes he'll chatter!
Oh, McClellan,
George B. McClellan,
Shall we have the Union back?
Tell us "Mac"—McClellan!

All evils sure we could endure,
Thrice all the ills we suffer,
Could we but glance on any chance
Our Union to recover.
There gleams one way, a flash of day,
But one bright bow of promise;
Good Lord, alack! just give us "Mac,"
And take Abe Lincoln from us!
Oh, McClellan,
Georgie B. McClellan,
The one to bring the Union back
Is only "Mac"—McClellan!

Then not a rag of our old Flag
Should ever part asunder!
"Fair terms of peace if you will cease—
If not, we'll give you thunder!"
A million swords to back our words
Beneath McClellan gleaming,
And soon, you know, Jeff. D. and Co.
For France they would be steaming!
Oh, McClellan,
Georgie B. McClellan,
Soon we'll have our prisoners back
Under "Mac"—McClellan!

The people all, both great and small,
Except the sons of Shoddy,
Are on the track for "Little Mac"—
They're with him soul and body;
For well they know the nation's woe
Can never be abated
Till in command of all the land
Our Chief we have instated!
Oh, McClellan,
Georgie B. McClellan,
The Union will come leaping back
Under "Mac"—McClellan!

AMERICAN LIBERTY.

[From the New-York Journal of Commerce, Sept. 30.]

We present to our readers herewith a catalogue which will at once be recognized as the most astounding record of tyranny known in the entire history of nations. Nothing like it can be shown in Russian, Austrian, or Spanish history. The world never saw such a record of despotic acts.

The liberty of the press is the bulwark of a people's freedom. The editor is not more free than any other man, but he is entitled to the protection of law, and it is eminently important that the freedom of discussion should be limited only by the provisions of the known law, and not by the arbitrary will of one man. Even Congress is forbidden to abridge the freedom of the press. Abraham Lincoln had no power or right to suppress one of these newspapers. Each instance was a breach of law, a blow at freedom, and a violation of the Constitution. He used the physical force he possessed to violate law, trample on the Constitution, defy the guarantees which the people once possessed, and thus silence the voice of political opponents. Nine arrests out of ten were made solely because the newspapers were anti-abolition. These newspapers were guilty of being conservative. They disapproved of Abraham Lincoln's ruinous policy. They were suppressed by mobs of Republicans, or by direct order of Abraham Lincoln, solely because they opposed his policy, and discussed it, with the freedom to which we claim a right as American citizens. In a large number of instances the order for suppression of the paper and the arrest of the editor came directly from Abraham Lincoln himself. In all the cases mentioned he assumed the responsibility of the order, by approving the officer's course. In some cases he indorsed the work of mobs, by excluding from the mails papers which had been mobbed.

The spirit of the radical party is well illustrated by this fearful list of violent acts. Each, and all were lawless. The mobs were no more lawless than the suppressions by order of Mr. Lincoln. There were, not improbably, more than a hundred cases besides these. Our list is, of course, incomplete. We have no means of learning all the despotic acts of Mr. Lincoln. But we give the catalogue as we have kept it. And we beseech the American patriot to look at this fearful statement, and judge Abraham Lincoln and his party by it. By their works we know them. The horrible treatment given to some Democratic editors by Mr. Lincoln's officers and by Republican mobs passes description. But this is of less importance than the blows struck at the liberty of the press. Shall we re-elect this administration? The Baltimore platform approves these acts, and if Lincoln is re-elected the press in America will be subjected to his will.

Remember that the Boston *Liberator* during this time flaunted its motto at the head of the sheet, "The Constitution is a league with death and a covenant with hell;" but Mr. Lincoln never thought of suppressing that! He only suppressed the newspapers which defended the Constitution, and opposed his violations of it.

Violations of the Liberty of the Press by A. Lincoln and his Party.

[*Extract from the United States Constitution.*—The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.]

Argus, Philadelphia.—Mobbed by Republicans April 15, 1861.

The Palmetto Flag, published in Philadelphia.—April 15, 1861, mobbed by Republicans; interior of the office torn up and various other injuries done.

Journal of Commerce, New-York.—Mobbed by Republicans April 17, 1861.

New-York Herald, published in New-York.—Mobbed April 17, 1861, by Republicans.

Day Book, New-York.—Mobbed April 17, 1861, by Republicans.

Daily News, New-York.—Mobbed by Republicans April 17, 1861.

Express, New-York.—Mobbed by Republicans April 17, 1861.

Standard, Jersey City.—Mobbed by Republicans April 17, 1861.

[The Tribune called these New-York mobs "a burst of patriotic enthusiasm," "an ebullition of patriotism," and other Republican papers loudly applauded these proceedings.]

News, Parkersburg, Va.—Demolished by a Republican mob May 29, 1861.

Observer, Booneville, Mo.—Demolished by soldiers by order of A. L., June 18, 1861. Editor nearly murdered.

Missouri State Journal, St. Louis, Mo.—Suppressed by order of A. L., July 12, 1861. Editors arrested and imprisoned.

Democratic Standard, Concord, N. H.—Office destroyed by a Republican mob August 8, 1861. Persons connected with the paper brutally treated.

Bangor Democrat, Bangor, Maine.—Office destroyed by a Republican mob August 12, 1861. Furniture burned in the street.

Democrat, Bangor.—August 24, 1861, a Republican mob having destroyed the office, the Postoffice Department stopped the packages in mails, and thus lent aid to the mob!

Bridgeport Farmer, Bridgeport, Conn.—Office, presses, &c., all destroyed by a Republican mob August 24, 1861. All the type and presses thrown into the street. [This was the occasion of intense rejoicing in Republican circles in Connecticut.]

Jeffersonian, Westchester, Pa.—Office destroyed by a Republican mob August 19, 1861.

Sentinel, Easton, Pa.—Office destroyed by a Republican mob August 19, 1861.

Argus, Easton, Pa.—"Warned" by Republicans August 19, 1861.

Stark County Democrat, Canton, Ohio.—Destroyed by a Republican mob August 22, 1861.

Christian Observer, Philadelphia, Pa.—Suppressed by order of Abraham Lincoln August 22, 1861.

Journal of Commerce, New York.—Excluded from mails by order of Abraham Lincoln August 22, 1861. Express companies forbidden to carry the paper.

Daily News, New York.—Excluded from mails by order of A. L. August 22, 1861.

Daily Eagle, Brooklyn.—Excluded from mails by order of A. L. August 22, 1861.

Day Book, New-York.—Excluded from mails by order of A. L. August 22, 1861.

Freeman's Journal, New-York.—Excluded from mails by order of A. L., Aug. 22, 1861.

True American, Trenton, N. J.—Suppressed Aug. 22, 1861.

Gazette, Wilmington, Del.—Threatened by Republicans Aug. 24, 1861. Mayor and police save it.

Democrat, Allentown, Pa.—Threatened by a Republican mob Aug. 19, 1861.

Republikaner, Allentown, Pa.—Threatened by a Republican mob Aug. 22, 1861.

Carbon Democrat, Mauch Chunk, Pa.—Mobbed by Republicans, office destroyed, Aug. 31, 1861.

Bucyrus Forum, Bucyrus, Ohio.—Mobbed by Republicans Sept. 5, 1861.

War Bulletin, St. Louis, Mo.—Suppressed by order of A. L., Aug. 15, 1861.

Missourian, St. Louis, Mo.—Suppressed by order of A. L., Aug. 15, 1861.

Evening News, St. Louis, Mo.—Editors seized by order of A. L., Sept. 20, 1861.

Staats Zeitung, New-York.—Excluded the mails by order A. L., Sept. 6, 1861.

National Zeitung, New-York.—Excluded the mails by order A. L., Sept. 6, 1861.

Exchange, Baltimore, Md.—Editors seized and imprisoned by order of A. L., Sept. 12, 1861.

Courier, Louisville, Ky.—Excluded mails. Editors seized Sept. 18, 1861, by order of A. L., and conveyed to Fort Lafayette.

Caucasian, New York.—Excluded the mails Dec. 18, 1861, by order of A. L.

May, 1863, circulation suppressed in various parts of the West, by order of A. L.

Franklin County Gazette, Malone, N. Y.—J. N. & J. D. Flanders, editors, seized by order of A. L., 23d Oct. 1861, and taken to Fort Lafayette.

Mail, Hagerstown, Md.—Mr. Deckert, editor, seized by order of A. L., Aug. 29, 1861, and conveyed to the Old Capitol Prison.

Watchman, Greenport, L. I.—H. A. Reeve, editor, seized in New York September 3, 1861, by order of A. L. while on his way to Democratic State Convention, and imprisoned in Fort Lafayette.

Banner of the Union, Cincinnati, Ohio.—Sept. 11, 1861, editor seized by order of A. L., and imprisoned.

Freeman's Journal, New York.—Editor, Mr. McMasters, seized, by order of A. L., Sept. 16, 1861, ironed, and taken to Fort Lafayette.

St. Croix Herald, St. Stephens, near the Maine line.—Mobbed by Republicans from Maine, Dec. 19, 1861.

Argus, Baltimore, Md.—Mobbed by Republicans, Nov. 6, 1861.

The Essex County Democrat, published at Haverhill, Mass.—The editor, Ambrose L. Kimball, was mobbed, tarred and feathered by prominent Republicans on the 19th Aug. 1861.

Terre Haute Journal, Terre Haute, Ind.—Mobbed by Republicans. Office destroyed (date lost), 1861.

Newark Journal, Newark, N. J.—Incendiary handbills issued by Republicans to incite a mob against the paper August 7, 1862.

Democratic Citizen, Lebanon, Ohio.—Mobbed by Republicans, Aug. 14, 1862. Office, type, private property of editor, all destroyed.

Bloomington Times, Bloomington, Ill.—Mobbed by Republicans, office destroyed, editors ill-treated, August 22, 1862.

American Volunteer, Carlisle, Penn.—Mobbed by Republicans, office destroyed, October 21, 1862.

Gazette, Marlborough, Md.—Proprietor seized by order of A. L., and sent to Old Capitol Prison, October 27, 1862.

Press, Wheeling, Va.—Suppressed by order of A. L., December 2, 1862, for an article on national debt, taxation, etc.

Christian Advocate, St. Louis, Mo.—Editor seized by order of A. L., April 20, 1862, and conveyed to Old Capitol Prison.

Morning Herald, St. Louis, Mo.—Suppressed by order of A. L., (date lost), 1862.

News Sheet, Baltimore, Md.—Suppressed, editor seized and imprisoned by order of A. L., August 21, 1862.

Gazette, Baltimore, Md.—Suppressed, editors seized and imprisoned by order of A. L., September 29, 1863.

Eagle, Lancaster, Ohio.—August 29, 1862, editor sent for by Governor Tod, and threatened with suppression unless he changed his political course. This grew out of the editor's condemnation of Tod's course in the violence done a "prisoner of state."

Expositor, Visalia, Cal.—Excluded the mails and expresses, August 1, 1862, by order of A. L.

Herald, Dubuque, Iowa.—Editor, Mr. Mahoney, seized by order of A. L., and conveyed to Old Capitol Prison, Washington, May 23, 1862. He became the Democratic candidate for Congress.

Constitutional Union, Fairfield, Iowa.—Editor, Mr. Sheward, seized and taken to Old Capitol Prison, August 16, 1862.

Democratic Standard, Paris, Ill.—Suspended by order of A. L., and editors seized and carried to Old Capitol Prison, Washington, August 20, 1862.

New-York Journal of Commerce.
World.
Evening Post.
Express.

Bulletin of news taken down by Kennedy (provost-marshal) September 1, 1862. The news which was offensive was McClellan's recall to the command to save the capital, September 1, 1862.

Patriot and Union, Harrisburg, Pa.—Four editors seized by order of A. L., August 6, 1862, and conveyed to Old Capitol Prison. [For opposing the policy of negro soldiers.]

Express, Louisville.—Suppressed by order of A. L. Editor arrested August 6, 1862. [This was the second arrest of this editor.]

Star, Los Angeles.—Excluded the mails by order of A. L., July 1, 1862.

Argus, Stockton, Cal.—Excluded the mails and expresses by order of A. L., August 1, 1862.

Tribune, San Jose, Cal.—Excluded the mails and expresses by order of A. L., August 1, 1862.

Post, Visalia, Cal.—Excluded the mails and expresses by order of A. L., August 1, 1862.

New Orleans, Norfolk and Nashville papers.—All, excepting abolition papers, suppressed in May and June, 1862. [We do not attempt a catalogue of these papers. They were not suppressed on the occupation by our troops, but when they became obnoxious to certain generals.]

News, New-York.—George F. Thompson, editor, seized by order of A. L., and conveyed to Washington, June 19, 1862. His house searched, private papers destroyed.

American, Baltimore.—Mr. Fulton, editor, seized and imprisoned in Fort McHenry, July 1, 1862.

Watchman, Circleville, O.—J. W. Kees, editor, seized and imprisoned July 1, 1862, became a maniac from ill treatment, and sent to State Lunatic Asylum.

Standard, Boone county, Mo.—Suppressed by order of A. L., April 2, 1862. Editor tried by military commission, sentenced to banishment. Press and type confiscated.

Inquirer, Philadelphia.—Order of A. L., April 10, 1862, to military supervisor of telegraphs, forbidding all telegrams to that paper of all kinds.

Banner, Nashville.—Suspended by order of A. L., April 15, 1862. The editor imprisoned. Offense—"The general tone of the paper."

Harper's Weekly, New York.—Sales forbidden by A. L., "on account of objectionable editorials, prints, and maps." April 20, 1863.

Leader, New-York.—Forbidden mail privileges, by order of A. L., May 12, 1862.

The South, Baltimore, Md.—Editors seized by order of A. L., and conveyed to some fortress, February 18, 1862.

Chicago Times, Chicago Tribune, Chicago Post, and all the other Chicago daily papers.—Offices taken possession of at midnight, Feb. 26, 1862, by order of A. L., and editions suppressed. Editors all arrested. This was under the censorship established at Washington. The entire newspaper press of Chicago was suspended, and for no assignable cause. It was a mere whim of despotism.

Journal, Louisville, Ky., Democrat, Louisville, Ky.—Suppressed by order of A. L., Feb. 26, 1862. (Same case as the Chicago papers.)

Sunday Chronicle, Washington.—Paper seized and editor arrested, by order of A. L., March 17, 1862.

Journal of Commerce, New York.—Editor summoned to Washington, March 25, 1862, to answer to A. L.

Journal, Boston.—Editor summoned to Washington, March 25, 1862, to answer to A. L.

Sunday Mercury, New-York.—Threatened by A. L. with suppression March 25, 1862.

The New York Times of March 25, 1862, says: "The Journal of Commerce, of New-York, the Journal, of Boston, and the Sunday Mercury are suppressed by order of the Secretary of War, their editors and proprietors arrested and ordered to Washington to be tried by court martial." This statement was given at the War Department. A. L. changed his mind.

Watchman, Bellefontaine, Pa.—Editor arrested by order of A. L. about August 15, 1862.

Times, Cincinnati.—Republican paper. Suppressed by order of A. L. September 5, 1862, for an article saying "the administration is a failure," "no political virtue in Washington," "contractors steal and are not punished."

Republican, Baltimore.—Editors seized by order of A. L. September 11, 1862, and banished for publishing a piece of southern poetry which had been published through the northern papers. January 29, 1863, Editors having returned by way of Nassau, re-arrested and sent off again.

Stark County Democrat, Canton, Ohio.—Editor arrested by order of A. L. 12th of October, 1862, two days before election—for strong Democratic articles.

Republican, Washington.—October 20, 1862, editor waited on by War Department and roughly threatened for copying article from the New-York Evening Post about a "traitor in the War Department."

Ledger, New Albany, Ind.—Ed tor arrested by order of A. L. November 26, 1862.

Union, Jerseyville, Ill.—December 4, 1862, attempt to arrest editor by twelve soldiers, by order of the Secretary of War. The editor defended himself with a revolver and escaped.

Democrat, Little Rock, Ind.—Suppressed by order of A. L., and editors arrested January 10, 1863.

Evening Journal, Philadelphia, Pa.—January 27, 1863, Boileau, editor, seized, and paper suppressed by order of A. L.

Free Press, Hagerstown, Md.—Suppressed by order of A. L.; editor banished March 10, 1863.

Enquirer, Cincinnati, Ohio.—Circulation suppressed and copies destroyed in all Kentucky, March 6, 1863.

[illegible], Chestertown, Md.—Editor seized April [illegible], 1863, by order of A. L.

[illegible] Empire, Dayton, Ohio.—Mobbed May 6, 1863, [illegible]. Office destroyed. Editors arrested by order of A. L.

[illegible], Penn.—Threatened by a mob of [illegible].

Age, Philadelphia, [illegible] 1863. Windows broken, &c. Saved by forcible resistance.

Monitor, Huntingdon, Penn.—Mobbed by Republicans, May 20, 1863. Office destroyed, materials thrown into the street.

Mentor, Kittanning, Penn.—Mobbed by Republicans, May 12, 1863. Office destroyed.

Sentinel, Cadiz, Ohio.—Mobbed by Republicans, May 3, 1863. Shots exchanged, and mob driven off by the editors' muskets.

Herald, Quincy, Ill.—Mobbed by Republicans, Sept. 10, 1863. Type destroyed.

Constitution, Keokuk, Iowa.—Mobbed by Republicans, office destroyed, presses demolished. Feb. 19, 1863.

Inquirer, Leavenworth, Kansas.—Destroyed by the notorious Jennison, Republican leader, and his gang, Feb. 11, 1863. [They claimed authority of A. L.]

Constitutional Gazetteer, Marysville, Kansas.—Mobbed by Republicans and destroyed. August 20, 1863. [They said they did it by authority of A. L.]

News, Columbia, Ind.—Mobbed by Republicans, March 10, 1863.

Jeffersonian, Richmond, Iowa.—Mobbed by Republicans and destroyed, March 15, 1863.

Democrat, Rockport, Ind.—Mobbed by Republicans and destroyed, Feb. 4, 1863.

Patriot, Concord, N. H.—Mobbed by Republicans, assisted by police, April 15, 1863.

Crisis, Columbus, Ohio.—Mobbed by Republicans, March 5, 1863. Entirely destroyed; the ruffians threatened to kill the daughter of the editor.

Dayton Empire, published at Dayton, Ohio.—L. P. Bolmeyer, the editor, was murdered by political opponents, Nov. 2, 1863.

Brown County Argus, Brown County, Ohio.—A Republican mob set upon the editor, J. G. Doran, an amiable and accomplished gentleman, August 15, and beat him brutally.

Beacon, Leonardtown, Ind.—Editor seized by order of A. L., May 7, 1863.

News, Columbia City, Ind.—May 8, 1863, suppressed by order of A. L.

See Bote, Milwaukee, Wis.—Editor arrested by order of A. L., May 20, 1863, for article terming newly appointed officers "Abolitionists to madness."

Conservator, Platte City, Mo.—Editor seized—office closed, May 25, 1863, by order of A. L., for an article against the Emancipation Proclamation.

Democrat, Plymouth, Ind.—May 4, 1863, paper suppressed, editor seized and imprisoned, for calling General Hascall a donkey.

Forum, South Bend, Ind.—Suppressed by order of A. L., May 8, 1863.

Republican, Sacramento, Cal.—Destroyed by Republican mob, May 10, 1863.

Volksblatt, Belleville, Mo.—Demolished by Republican mob, March 4, 1863.

Chicago Times, Chicago, Ill.—Suppressed June 1, 1863, by order of A. L. [Great excitement in Chicago, Senator Trumbull condemned the administration, &c., &c.]

World, New-York.—Circulation forbidden in Burnside's department by order of A. L., June 1, 1863.

[These orders aroused the country. Meetings of editors were held, and the liberty of the press was boldly asserted. A. L. heard some truth from his own friends. At this time orders became quite common excluding conservative and Democratic papers from different departments and interfering with the liberty of the press throughout the country. Many such orders were issued, affecting particular papers in New York and in the West. Burnside forbade books of "disloyal character," meaning of course all Democratic and anti-abolition publications. The press was muzzled by military power in all directions.]

Journal, Louisville, Ky.—Official warning from A. L., to "discontinue attacks on the war policy of the administration," June 6, 1863.

Democrat, Louisville, Ky.—June 6, 1863. Same warning as above.

Caucasian.
Chicago Times.
Columbus Crisis.
Cincinnati Enquirer.

New-York World.—June 16, 1863. Circulation and sale forbidden by order of A. L.

New-York World, New-York Express, Cincinnati Enquirer, Chicago Times, Caucasian.—June 29, 1863, circulation and sale suppressed in Maryland by A. L., and Baltimore papers forbidden to make extracts from them.

Democrat, St. Louis, Mo.—Editor seized by order of A. L. July 10, 1863, for publishing of A. L. which A. L. did not wish published.

Constitution, Chillicothe, Mo.—Editor seized by order of A. L., July 8, 1863.

Catholic Mirror, Baltimore, Md.—Editor seized by order of A. L., September 27, 1863, for publishing an account of arbitrary arrests by A. L.

Gazette, Alexandria, Va.—Editor warned by A. L. September 10, 1863, for printing an article in which he spoke of the "Legislature of Virginia." [The administration actually told this editor it was treason to speak of a legislature as existing in Virginia.]

Tribune, St. Joseph.—Editor seized by A. L., October 30, 1863.

Transcript, Baltimore, Md.—November 10, 1863, suppressed by order of A. L.

Constitution and Union, Fairfield, Iowa.—Destroyed by Republican mob, February 6, 1864.

Crawford Democrat, Meadville, Pa.—Mobbed by Republicans, February 5, 1864. Saved by editor's courageous defense.

Northumberland Democrat, Pa.—Destroyed by Republican mob, February 7, 1864.

Volksblatt, Belleville, Mo.—Destroyed a second time by Republican mob, May 18, 1864.

Democrat, Sunbury, Penn.—Mobbed by Republicans, January 18, 1864. Office destroyed. Property stolen.

Eagle, Lancaster, Ohio.—Mobbed by Republicans, February 3, 1864. Partially destroyed before help came. Then a severe fight.

Mahoning Sentinel, Youngstown, Ohio.—Mobbed by Republicans January 28, 1864. Attempt to assassinate editor. Office totally destroyed.

Crisis, Columbus, Ohio.—Threatened by a Republican mob February 15, 1864. Saved by being armed.

Statesman, Columbus, Ohio.—Threatened by a Republican mob February 15, 1864. Saved by being armed.

Democrat, Laporte, Indiana.—Destroyed by a Republican mob February 15, 1864.

Democrat, Wauseon, Ohio.—Destroyed by a Republican mob February 20, 1864.

Advertiser, Lebanon, Penn.—Attacked by a Republican mob March 5, 1864. Defended successfully.

Dayton Empire, Dayton, Ohio.—Completely destroyed by a Republican mob March 3, 1864. Mr. Hubbard, proprietor, knocked down and thrown out of a window thirty feet high to the pavement.

Picket-Guard, Chester, Ill.—Totally destroyed by a Republican mob August 7, 1864.

Herald, Franklin county, Indiana.—Demolished by a Republican mob March 20, 1864.

Democrat, Greenville, Darke county, Ohio.—Demolished by Republican mob, 5th March, 1864.

Union, Louisiana, Mo.—Conservative Republican paper, destroyed by a mob of Radicals, June 10, 1864.

St. Mary's Gazette, Leonardtown, Ind.—April 12, 1864. Forbidden by order of Abraham Lincoln, to publish or make any allusion to the speech of Hon. Mr. Harris, member of Congress from that district, made in the House of Representatives.

Journal of Commerce, New-York.—May 18, 1864. Suppressed by order of Abraham Lincoln. Military seized the establishment. Editors seized and taken part way to Fort Lafayette.

World, New-York.—May 18, 1864. Suppressed and editor seized by order of Abraham Lincoln.

These two cases produced a great and wide-spread excitement—so great that the business of suppressing newspapers and imprisoning editors was, for a while, suspended in the peaceful states. If Abraham Lincoln should unfortunately be re-elected, the system will be permanently established, and the liberty of the press forever gone in America.

Picayune, New Orleans.

Courier, New Orleans.—Suppressed by order of Abraham Lincoln, May 23, 1864, and editors banished for republishing the bogus proclamation received there via Cairo. The order was never revoked. The old Picayune was destroyed by this tyrannical order.

Metropolitan Record, New-York.—Circulation forbidden at the West, by order of Abraham Lincoln, March 26, 1864.

Transcript, Baltimore, Md.—Suppressed by order of A. L., May 18, 1864.

Democrat, Cambridge, Md.—Suppressed by order of A. L., September 8, 1864.

Metropolitan Record, Freeman's Journal.—Sale, burned in bonfire at Nashville by order of A. L.'s officers, September 12, 1864.

Democrat, Gallatin county, Ill.—Editors seized and imprisoned by order of A. L., August 19, 1864.

Crisis, Columbus, O.—Editor seized by order of A. L., May 10, 1864.

Wheeling Register, Wheeling, Va.—Editor seized, paper suppressed, by order of A. L., July 20, 1864, for stating that General Hunter had whipped a white man who had offended a negro. [The truth was the sting.]

Journal, Belfast, Me.—Editor seized by order of A. L., August, 1864, for expressing opinion that Mr. Lincoln's administration was "disastrous to the country."

News, Memphis, Tenn.—Suppressed by order of A. L., July, 1864.

Bulletin, Baltimore, Md.—Suppressed by order of A. L., July, 1864.

Gazette, Parkersburg, Va.—Editor seized by order of A. L.; grossly and brutally treated by General Hunter July 27, 1864.

Kentucky, June, 1864—All Democratic papers excluded the state by order of A. L. A gross attempt to carry Kentucky in the fall elections. The exclusion continues now. Mr. Lincoln fears free discussion, and forbids it with his strong arm. This is what the Republicans call a *free election!*

All newspapers supporting McClellan were excluded from Memphis September 16, 1864, by order of A. L. (except Missouri Republican).

THE ACME OF OUTRAGE.

Astounding Development of Military Rule in Kentucky—Citizens Robbed, Imprisoned and Shot without Charges or Trial—Painful Parade of Beastly Brutality by General Paine—Innocent Women Banished to Canada under Guards of Negro Soldiers—Lucien Anderson, Republican Congressman, a Sharer in the Infamy.

[From the Louisville Journal September 27.]

Some time ago Colonel Craddock, of the Kentucky service, was called by business into the District of Western Kentucky, then commanded by Brigadier-General E. A. Paine. The colonel found the people completely cowed, not daring to utter a word, when every day their most sacred rights, by military force, were flagrantly violated. By close observation he became convinced that General Paine and his subordinates were exercising the iron rule of despots, were persecuting and robbing the people under various flimsy pretexts, and that the worst corruption prevailed in his office and characterized all of his official acts. Being convinced of these facts, he sought Major General Burbridge at his headquarters in Lexington, and fully stated the case to him. The General was loth to believe that crimes so enormous as represented by Colonel Craddock could be openly practiced by a man clothed with the authority and honor of an officer of the United States government; but, on the solemn assurance of the truth of the statement, he concluded to appoint a commission to investigate the case. On the 9th of September an order was made detailing General S. S. Fry and Colonel Brown as a commission to proceed to Paducah and fully investigate the conduct of General Paine while in command of the western district of Kentucky. Colonel Craddock was appointed to accompany the commission and assist them in their labors. Just before the arrival of General Fry at Paducah, General Paine was relieved of his command by General Meredith. Paine was ordered to remain at his headquarters and meet all charges that might be preferred against him before the commission. This he refused to do. When Gen. Fry and his associates arrived, they found that *General Paine had fled to Illinois*, where he is still absent without authority. All of his subordinate officers also took "French leave," knowing that their conduct would not bear investigation. General Fry found it very difficult to commence operations, as the main parties were absent, and the clerks and orderlies with whom they had surrounded themselves, and possessing a knowledge of their transactions, had been previously sent out of the district. The citizens were so completely cowed that they would not open their lips with one word of complaint against the policy pursued by General Paine. Acting on the authority of Generals Meredith and Fry, Colonel Craddock publicly proclaimed the commission to visiting Paducah, and assured the people that if they would come forward and testify to facts they should receive full protection from all the parties who might be implicated [illegible]

[illegible]

not know how to use these priceless gifts; it got drunk upon them and forgot, in the plenitude of money and power, from whence they derived both, and tried to put its heel upon the very necks that were bearing its burdens. The country bore even this until forbearance ceased to be a virtue, until military necessity was made the excuse for trampling upon the Constitution and the laws, by those who ought to have sustained them.

The nation is no longer patient, and willing—the war costs three times as much as it did at first, and the money must be slowly ground out of heavy taxes; and by accumulating worthless paper money, which will raise the necessaries of life, not only to the height of luxuries, but render them as inaccessible to the working man and his family as they are to-day to the starving people of Richmond. Four years more of Lincoln will be four years of coal at thirty or forty, instead of fifteen dollars a ton, flour at thirty dollars a barrel, and possibly double that, butter at a dollar and sixty cents instead of sixty cents a pound, meat at seventy-five cents and a dollar, instead of from twenty-five to fifty, and potatoes at twenty instead of seven dollars per barrel.

It will, in addition, be four years more of still more terrible humiliation than we have suffered in the past, because the very fact of such re-election will be looked upon as an indorsement of all the worst acts of the present administration, and I must confess that, though the possibility of such an event makes my very soul sick, I, for one, should have very little pity for the fate of a nation, or individuals, who could deliberately return a second time such a representative.

I, for one, have sympathized fully with the central idea of the Republican party, which is emancipation; but I do not believe in usurping the power conferred for prosecuting a war for the Union, into a means for promoting that end. Restore the Union first, and then adjust the slavery question. What I have always objected to in the Republican party, is the fact that they were disunionists. They raised the first cry of secession, and urged the separation of the North from the "thieves," and "cut-throats," and "blood-hounds" of the South; they never realized the value of the Union, which is the strength of the American people, until they lost it, and, under their always bitter and sectional auspices, it is my solemn belief it can never be restored.

The temper, moreover, in which they enter this canvass is revolting. It is not that they love Abraham Lincoln, but that they hate the South, and wish to humiliate it to the utmost, lest they try to force upon it terms from a man who is naturally more distasteful than any other. What mockery for such a party to take upon its banners the name of Union; or affect to believe that Union can ever be effected, until we get as do all bitterness and hatreds, and anger, and personal [illegible]

[illegible]

An Election Song.

Air—*Yankee Doodle.*

We are going to the polls,
Let us all remember,
To elect a President
Early in November.
O! there'll be shouting then;
Groans for Abe and Andy;
But many cheers for Mac and Pen,
And Yankee Doodle Dandy!

[illegible]

A Word to Union Women.

[illegible]

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[illegible]

The Hope of the Nation.

Air—"*Red, White, and Blue.*"

O! McClellan's the hope of the nation,
The leader we honor and trust;
We dwell on his name with elation,
And hail him the brave and the just.
His sword was unsheathed with devotion,
To fight for the cause we cannot true;
His fame is as broad as the ocean,
And bright as the Red, White, and Blue!

With McClellan to lead them to battle,
Our sons lingered not for a day;
Where the death shots the loudest did rattle,
They followed him into the fray.
No butcher, no braggart, no stoic,
But a friend in their leader they knew;
And the faintest of hearts grew heroic
For him and the Red, White, and Blue!

But McClellan was winning the glory
Old Abe would fain keep for himself;
So the records contain the sad story—
Of how he was laid on the shelf.
And long the dark banner of Treason,
Has flouted our flag that is true;
While fanatical zeal without reason
Has flung out the Red, White, and Blue.

For McClellan there dawns a bright morning,
The people will give him his day;
Their homage for Abraham's scorning,
Their scepter for Stanton's "half pay."
From the hill, and the plain, and the valley
They'll muster like patriots true;
And 'tis for McClellan they'll rally,
For him and the Red, White, and Blue.

O! McClellan's the pride of the nation!
He'll sit upon Abraham's seat;
While Abe in his just degradation
May wail till his woe is complete:
And soon shall secession's proud banners
Be trailed in the dust and the dew;
While "McClellan and Union" hosannas
Ring cheers for the Red, White, and Blue."

OPPOSITION TO FREE SPEECH.

Serious Riot in Cincinnati—Members of a Lincoln Procession Firing into a Crowd—Disgraceful Scenes at Covington, Kentucky—Soldiers Breaking up a Democratic Meeting in St. Louis.

At a meeting of the Republicans in Cincinnati on Saturday night, the most disgraceful conduct was manifested. As the procession passed the office of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, stones [illegible]

[illegible]

voting once for a Democratic ticket, as I intend to do. I fully reciprocate your kind expressions of personal regard, and subscribe myself,

Very truly yours,

LESLIE COOMBS.

D. H. Pinney, Joliet, Ill.

War's Terrible Harvest.

The following table, compiled from official statements, tells more plainly than words possibly can, of the terrible harvest which war has reaped in the Northern States since Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated. It comprises a list of some of the three-year regiments which lately returned, their term of service having expired, and shows the terrible losses they have suffered during the war:

Regiment.	*Original Number.*	*Number Returned.*	*Losses.*
1st California	1,647	113	1,534
11th Massachusetts	1,048	233	815
41st N. Y. S. V.	*1,040	367	673
99th N. Y. S. V.	†1,894	100	1,785
4th Michigan	*1,000	100	900
12th Massachusetts	*1,000	200	800
3d Excelsior, N. Y.	†1,585	437	1,148
33d N. Y. S. V.	1,150	43	1,107
5th Wisconsin	1,280	151	1,129
67th N. Y. S. V.	1,200	70	1,130
10th Massachusetts	*1,000	150	850
4th Vermont	*1,000	130	870
6th Ohio	*1,000	181	819
14th N. Y. S. M.	2,200	91	2,109
2d Rhode Island	2,000	270	1,730
2d New Jersey	*1,000	300	1,700
Pennsylvania Reserves	15,000	1,500	13,500
Total	37,004	4,375	32,629

* Estimated.
† Includes recruits after the regiment left home.

The following papers which have not heretofore been acting with the Democratic party have hoisted the names of McClellan and Pendleton:

The New London [Conn.] *Chronicle.*
The Louisville *Journal*
The Westchester Co. [N. Y.] *Monitor.*
The Ann Arbor [Mich.] *Journal.*
The Somerset [Maryland] *Herald.*
The Suffolk [Long Island] *Herald.*
The Schenectady [N. Y.] *Star.*
The Cincinnati *Volksfreund* [Ger.]
The Iowa *Banner*, [Ger.]
The Keithsburg [Ill.] *Observer.*
The *Highland Bote*, [Ger.]
The Washington *National Intelligencer.*

On the other hand, the following are out for Lincoln and Johnson:

The Richmond *Enquirer.*
The Richmond *Examiner.*
The Richmond *Sentinel.*
The Mobile *Register.*
The Atlanta *Macon Appeal.*

RIGHT AFTER ALL.—On Thursday night the Republicans of South Bergen, N. J., met in an old barn on the road to Bergen point for a grand pow-wow. The greater part of the audience was made up of boys, who were enticed thither as *claquers.* A Mr. Westbrook, of Brooklyn, in making a speech, stated that he met a soldier a few days ago, and upon inquiry how the army would vote, was informed that ninety-nine out of one hundred of the men would *go for McClellan.* In the warmth of his argument he forgot to assert that the soldiers would vote for *Lincoln* instead of *McClellan.* Upon being reminded of the blunder he had made, he endeavored to explain the error, but failed, and soon after subsided.

The following is an extract from a letter written by one of the most distinguished men in the State of Illinois, who has filled with honor the offices of governor, judge of the Supreme Court, state canal loan commissioner to Europe, member of Congress, &c.:

"This state is doing well under the untoward circumstances. We have fine crops and plenty of greenbacks.

Our state, also, was honored with the largest and most select convention ever held in North America, and we hope the fruits will be the Balm of Gilead to the present and future generations. The platform of principles at Chicago is glorious! and "Little Mac" is adopted cheerfully in Illinois. Set down my state as safe and sound to the Gibraltar of Democracy. The people have decided on a change of administration, and I hope the next will produce peace, and a restoration of the South."

The foregoing are not the idle words of a politician of but yesterday, but those of a Nestor one who has been identified with the fortunes of Illinois since 1800. Words from such a source are cheering, and should encourage younger and more vigorous men in the contest, which on the part of the administration is for the retention of place and honor, and on the part of the people to regain their lost and withheld franchises.

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The high premium on gold, and the increased rate of duty on watches, have greatly enhanced the cost of those of foreign manufacture, and it is now impossible to purchase a good Watch of English or Swiss make except at a very extravagant price. For the same cause the cheapest qualities of foreign make, the worthless Ancres and Lepines which flood the country, have nearly risen to the price at which the AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY furnish their well-known "Wm. Ellery Watch"—a watch of the most substantial manufacture, and an accurate and durable time-keeper.

Our high priced watches are relatively still cheaper. We have advanced the prices of our finer movements but about 25 per cent. since the war began, while foreign watches of the same grade cost three and a half times their anti-war prices.

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PROSPECTUS FOR 1864.

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Enterprise, industry, and money will be liberally expended to make the WORLD THE BEST NEWSPAPER IN AMERICA. Its news from every part of the world will be early and authentic. Wherever the telegraph extends, or railroads run, or steamboats ply, it will gather the latest intelligence. It has a large staff of accomplished correspondents with all the federal armies, who will telegraph and write to us the latest news from the various seats of war. It has correspondents and reporters in every political and commercial center in America and Europe, whose letters and dispatches will leave nothing worthy of note unknown to its readers.

THE MARKET REPORTS of THE WORLD are more complete than those of any other newspaper. The editors invite comparison in this respect and point to the reports of the CATTLE MARKETS and the general and country PRODUCE MARKETS, and MONEY MARKET in its columns, as proof of its excellence in this respect. THE WORLD has also a special department devoted to AGRICULTURE, filled with editorial articles, communications from practical farmers, and selected matter, making a valuable and useful paper for the FARMERS and MECHANICS of the country.

The war in which the nation is engaged against armed and infuriated rebels and the radical policy of the administration which prolongs it, have conspired to bring together upon one platform all conservative, Union loving and Constitution loving men, of whatever former name and creed. Many of those who, within the limits of the Constitution, fought the battle of the ballot-box under the leadership of those patriotic statesmen of other and better days, HENRY CLAY and DANIEL WEBSTER, together with all the masses whose principles were those of such patriots as ANDREW JACKSON and WILLIAM L. MARCY, SILAS WRIGHT and STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, now stand shoulder to shoulder upon the same platform and under the same banner. The platform is a plain one. It is to RESTORE THE UNION, MAINTAIN THE CONSTITUTION AND ENFORCE THE LAWS. Whatever makes for this end, the exercise of force, or the policy of conciliation, THE WORLD will advocate; whatever makes against it, THE WORLD will oppose.

It will oppose every enemy to

THE UNION,

whether armed in rebellion at the South, or insidiously planting the seeds of disunion and essential disloyalty at the North.

It will oppose every violation of

THE CONSTITUTION,

which is the only hope and bond of Union, and our only authority for exhorting or compelling the allegiance of the South.

It will oppose every infraction of

THE LAWS

in high places or in low, by reckless and misguided partizans, or by the administration which has been their example.

It will fearlessly exercise the FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, it will constantly uphold and defend FREEDOM OF SPEECH and FREEDOM OF THE BALLOT.

To the lawless acts of the administration, its arbitrary and unjust arrests and expatriations, its denial of the right to the writ of *habeas corpus*, its illegal proclamations, its abrogation of state and federal laws, its despotic accumulations of unwarranted power, and its subversions of the safeguards of PERSONAL LIBERTY, it will constantly uphold the letter and the spirit of our supreme law and the advocacy of sound doctrine until American freemen shall be roused to the recovery of their rights, their liberties, their laws, and their limited and well-balanced government, by the resistless decision of the ballot.

Profoundly impressed with the desire to contribute all that it may to the great work of this generation—namely, to restore our national unity, and to place the United States again foremost among the nations of the earth, and first in the peace, prosperity, and happiness of its people—THE WORLD seeks from those who desire such things their sympathy and support, and above all, the favor of Him who crowns every good work.

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